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Chairman: Mr. LAMPTEY (Ghana)

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The meeting was called to order at 3.20 p.m.

AGENDA ITEM 140: REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND ON THE STRENGTHENING OF THE ROLE OF THE ORGANIZATION (continued) (A/49/33)

1. Mr. PRANDLER (Hungary) welcomed the fact that a consensus had been reached with regard to the draft declaration on the enhancement of cooperation between the United Nations and regional arrangements or agencies in the maintenance of international peace and security; a number of elements should be taken into account when the General Assembly considered the draft for adoption.

2. First, while it was true that the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations constituted the legal framework for cooperation between the United Nations and regional arrangements or agencies, it had never been possible in recent decades for those provisions to be implemented fully because of the cold war. For that reason, at a time when the United Nations was overstretched in the areas of preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping, regional arrangements and agencies should be more actively involved in dealing with conflicts at an early stage and endeavouring to settle them at the regional level.

3. Secondly, it should be stressed that the efforts of regional arrangements and agencies were by nature complementary to the activities of the United Nations and could in no way prejudice the competence of the Security Council under Chapters VI, VII and VIII of the Charter.

4. Thirdly, his delegation wished to single out the importance of active participation by regional intergovernmental organizations in the maintenance of international peace and security. Hungary was honoured to host the forthcoming Review Conference and Summit Meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). His country hoped that those meetings would contribute significantly to the efforts to establish a democratic and integrated Europe where rationalism would prevail over nationalism.

5. Because of its geographical proximity to the former Yugoslavia, Hungary was particularly interested in the question of assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions under Chapter VII. Hungary had scrupulously complied with its obligations and applied all the mandatory sanctions. However, it was clear that mere consultations with the Security Council under Article 50 of the Charter did not offer an adequate solution to countries which had suffered losses as a result of the implementation of various sanctions regimes. A more general approach to the application of Article 50 should be worked out. The Hungarian delegation was ready to consider any new proposals which might bridge the gap between opposing views. The solution did not necessarily lie in the creation of new institutions or mechanisms; his delegation supported the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Charter and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization that the Secretary-General should be invited to

submit a report on the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter, including Article 50. In his delegation's view, that report should not be a simple "catalogue" of issues discussed in the Special Committee and elsewhere, but should also propose specific modalities for applying the relevant provisions of the Charter.

6. The Hungarian delegation supported the adoption of the proposed United Nations Model Rules for the Conciliation of Disputes between States. It believed that those parts of the draft which remained in square brackets could be finalized without too much difficulty at the next session of the Special Committee. The real difficulty was not the wording, but the political will of the States concerned - in other words, whether they were ready to apply the provisions in question or those of any other instrument. In that connection, it was worthwhile to recall that there were many other instruments in the field of the peaceful settlement of disputes, containing a plethora of rules and provisions. As the fiftieth anniversary of the Organization approached, it was high time for all Member States to utilize and apply those provisions.

7. His delegation had listened with great interest to the statement made by the representative of Poland, especially the proposal to delete the "enemy-States" clauses from the Charter. His delegation, as it had already stated at the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, believed that the clauses in question should be deleted, and associated itself with those delegations which had proposed that the question should be considered by the Special Committee at its 1995 session.

8. With regard to the future work of the Special Committee, while his delegation agreed that the Special Committee's achievements were rather modest, it wished to stress that, mediocre as they might be, the results of the Special Committee's work should be viewed as positive, given that such work had been carried out against the backdrop of the cold war and hostility between blocs. There were grounds for optimism with regard to the continuation of the work of the Special Committee, the need for which, as the representative of France had pointed out, was being confirmed at a time when the Organization's tasks were constantly increasing.

9. Mr. MWANGI (Kenya) welcomed the adoption by the Special Committee of the draft declaration on the enhancement of cooperation between the United Nations and regional arrangements or agencies in the maintenance of international peace and security. That was a major breakthrough which reflected the political will of Member States to view regional bodies as essential components, not only of economic and political integration, but also of conflict resolution. It could only strengthen the role of regional bodies in the maintenance of international peace and security under the overall responsibility of the Security Council.

10. The international community was beginning slowly to overcome its oversensitivity with regard to the fundamental principles of sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, thus enabling the United Nations to address different types of conflicts in a pragmatic way. The recent

efforts of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to settle conflicts considered to be of a domestic nature and therefore outside the competence of regional bodies were a clear indication of that organization's changing perceptions of the issue. Now that the principles which should guide cooperation between the United Nations and regional arrangements or agencies had been set down on paper, it was time to put them into practice. To that end, there was a need to strengthen the capacities of regional organizations, taking into account the diversity of situations in the world and respecting the wishes of States which had freely acceded to regional arrangements. He noted with satisfaction that the draft declaration, as formulated, afforded the flexibility required for the sharing of responsibility between the United Nations and regional bodies.

11. The question of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions under Chapter VII was complex, as attested by the divergent views which had been expressed during the consideration of the working paper on the subject. While there was a need to stress the primary responsibility of the Security Council for imposing economic and trade sanctions in order to punish anyone who threatened international peace and security, target such sanctions to those whom they were intended to punish and lift them speedily whenever conditions so warranted, practical ways and means must be found to avoid unnecessary suffering by third States which applied such sanctions. However, the Kenyan delegation believed that the question should be considered on a case-by-case basis, and that measures aimed at meeting requests under Article 50 should be set in motion soon after the imposition of sanctions. In particular, there was a need to work out clear criteria for determining the nature and scope of the negative impact of such sanctions in order to address the problem objectively. Objections had been raised to the idea of a special trust fund on the ground that such a fund might raise false hopes and be detrimental to a sanctions regime in the long run. It was also true that no conditions could be placed on the fulfilment of the obligation imposed by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter. On the other hand, the failure to address legitimate requests for assistance under Article 50 could undermine the effectiveness of sanctions.

12. The Kenyan delegation hoped that work on the proposed United Nations Model Rules for the Conciliation of Disputes between States, to which it attached great importance, would be completed at the Special Committee's next session.

13. With regard to the future role and agenda of the Special Committee, his delegation believed that the Special Committee should devote one or two days at its next session to the discussion of specific proposals concerning its future work, including the review of its membership and the length of its session.

14. Mr. SHAH (Nepal) said that a consensus had emerged on the need to restructure the United Nations in order to enhance its efficiency, particularly in the field of the maintenance of international peace and security. A start should be made by reviewing the membership and working procedures of the Security Council. In that context, Nepal strongly supported an increase in the

membership of the Council. Such an increase should be based on the democratic principle of equitable geographical distribution. It must be recognized that all countries of the world - large and small, rich and poor, powerful and weak - could contribute to the work of the Council. It was equally important for such work to be more transparent. Lastly, the relationship between the General Assembly and the Security Council should be enhanced in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

15. The report of the Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace" (A/47/277-S/24111) constituted a radical departure from earlier practices in the field of the maintenance of international peace and security. While supporting the proposals which that report contained, Nepal believed that it would be illusory to expect them to be implemented unless the report was supplemented by its corollary, "An Agenda for Development". In his delegation's view, those two agendas were interrelated and mutually reinforcing. Most problems in the contemporary world were of socio-economic origin. Without a firm global commitment to address those issues, neither peace nor development could be achieved.

16. The question of cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations was one of the most important issues being discussed by the Special Committee. The Nepalese delegation expressed appreciation to the delegation of the Russian Federation for submitting a draft declaration on the subject which it viewed as a significant step forward in implementing the long-neglected provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter. There was a need to develop a cooperation mechanism for encouraging the regional efforts which complemented global initiatives to maintain international peace and security. However, such efforts must be guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter, international law and the principle of non-interference.

17. With regard to the question of assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions under Chapter VII, Nepal, in view of the seriousness and urgency of the problem, supported the establishment of a special trust fund which would help to alleviate the adverse consequences of economic sanctions for third States.

18. As the principal means of ensuring international peace and security remained the peaceful settlement of disputes, Nepal had consistently advocated the idea that the provisions of Chapter VII should be applied only as a last resort. His delegation supported in principle the proposals contained in the draft United Nations Model Rules for the Conciliation of Disputes between States.

19. Mr. ZHANG Kening (China) said that the draft declaration on the enhancement cooperation between the United Nations and regional arrangements or agencies in maintaining international peace and security (A/AC.182/L.72/Rev.2) prepared by the Special Committee had several distinctive features: firstly, it stressed that the cooperation between the United Nations and regional arrangements or agencies should be conducted under Chapter VIII of the Charter, taking into

account the different functions and roles of various regional arrangements or agencies, and provided relatively systematic and flexible rules on the content of such cooperation and the approach it should take; secondly, it incorporated current international practices (preventive diplomacy, peace-keeping, etc.) and took their development into consideration; and, thirdly, it kept in sight the differing interests of States and therefore constituted a balanced text. For all those reasons the Chinese delegation hoped that the General Assembly would adopt the draft declaration at its present session.

20. The draft United Nations Model Rules for the Conciliation of Disputes between States (A/AC.182/L.75/Rev.1), submitted by Guatemala, represented an improvement on the original proposal but remained too specific and lacking in flexibility. In particular, the text failed to meet the expectations of a large number of States with respect to the free choice of conciliators by the States concerned and the conciliation procedures as such. Conciliation was meant to offer a flexible dispute settlement procedure. States had recourse to conciliation because it allowed them to take the initiative in the settlement of disputes. The Chinese delegation hoped therefore that the Special Committee would give the draft text further consideration at its next session so as to take into account the needs of the majority of States, while ensuring that the conciliation roles were flexible and effective in settling international disputes.

21. With regard to the question of assistance to third States affected by sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Chinese delegation endorsed the idea of establishing concrete mechanisms for the effective implementation of Article 50 of the Charter in view of the increasing imposition of sanctions by the Security Council and hence the increasing number of third States affected by them. China was not in favour of using sanctions as a major means of resolving international disputes and advocated extreme caution in that regard. As a State affected by sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter, it believed that the United Nations should adopt practical and effective measures within the framework of the Charter to help States overcome the special economic difficulties and the losses resulting from the imposition of sanctions

22. Mr. SRIWIDJAJA (Indonesia) said that there was no doubt that the United Nations was the most appropriate forum for ensuring the maintenance of international peace and security and for the peaceful settlement of disputes. Indonesia welcomed therefore the growing support for the attempts to reform the Organization with a view to securing equal participation and a more balanced representation of States in keeping with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

23. In that connection it had become imperative to restructure and reform the Security Council in the light of the profound changes which had taken place on the interactional scene. The Indonesian delegation supported in particular the proposal to increase the number of permanent members of the Council, not only on the basis of the principle of geographical representation but also in the light of the political, economic and demographic realities. The time had also come to

conduct a constructive review of the right of veto with the aim of securing greater democratization and transparency in the work of United Nations bodies.

24. The draft declaration on the enhancement of cooperation between the United Nations and regional arrangements or agencies in the maintenance of international peace and security rightly emphasized the importance of regional approaches in the maintenance of international peace and security. There was indeed a growing realization among States that a concerted approach to the problems of their respective regions and the expansion of their realms of activity would help not only to ease regional conflicts but also make the search for regional and global peace more democratic. Such exercises in cooperation could be carried out in the economic, social and cultural fields and help to build confidence and thus international security as well.

25. Nevertheless, despite the vital importance of regional arrangements or agencies for global détente and genuine peace, their efforts could only supplement and not supplant the efforts made by the United Nations in meeting its primary responsibility for collective security. Some recent experiences attested to the need for the Organization and regional associations to coordinate their efforts. Thought should be given to procedures and modalities which would strengthen the links between them.

26. The question of the economic difficulties resulting from the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter warranted priority consideration. It was clear that under Article 50 Member States confronted with economic problems as a result of the imposition of sanctions had a right to consult the Security Council about solving such problems. Since the Charter did not provide any mechanism for resolving the issue effectively, the working paper on implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter constituted a good basis for the discussion. Indonesia hoped that at its next session the Special Committee would take a comprehensive approach to the issue in order to mitigate the negative impact of the economic dislocation caused by the imposition of sanctions.

27. The draft United Nations model rules for the conciliation of disputes between States submitted by Guatemala also warranted further study, as did the proposal of the Sierra Leone delegation on the establishment of a mechanism offering its services, on its own initiative or on request, in the early stages of a dispute. All measures designed to strengthen the principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes merited consideration and support.

28. Mr. NGO QUANG XUAN (Viet Nam) said that the Vietnamese delegation supported every effort to strengthen the role of the United Nations with a view to making the Organization into a universal forum which would be truly effective in maintaining peace and security and international cooperation. It was therefore in favour of the idea of enlarging the membership of the Security Council to take due account of the interests of the developing countries in accordance with the principle of the equality of Member States. Furthermore, the mandates of

the various United Nations organs and the functional relationships between them must be not only preserved but also strengthened. The balance between the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Secretary-General must reflect the changes in the contemporary world and its realities, and the role assigned to the General Assembly - the most representative body - must be further enhanced. Viet Nam also supported the proposal that the Secretary-General should be authorized to request advisory opinions from the International Court of Justice.

29. The working paper entitled "Strengthening of the role of the Organization and enhancement of its efficiency", submitted by the Cuban delegation, also represented an important contribution to the efforts to democratize the Security Council and revitalize the work of the General Assembly, bearing in mind the functions entrusted to it under Chapter IV of the Charter in the area of the maintenance of peace and security.

30. Because the Security Council was applying sanctions with greater frequency and States were growing increasingly interdependent economically, there was an even more pressing need to examine the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third parties affected by the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter. There was no doubt that the Security Council's increasingly frequent use of sanctions was giving rise to serious economic and social consequences for third States. In accordance with Article 50 of the Charter, such States had the right to consult the Council with regard to a solution of the problems arising from the imposition of sanctions. The right to consult, rather than being an end in itself, was clearly meant to achieve tangible, solid results. The time had come to develop a mechanism which would give more practical expression to the provisions of Article 50. The establishment of a trust fund to assist financially third States affected by the imposition of sanctions under Chapter VII was therefore a necessary and rational step. While the Charter made no particular reference to such a fund, it did not prohibit establishing a fund or taking measures if the circumstances so demanded. Moreover, the establishment of a trust fund had been endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/120 B.

31. The establishment of a permanent mechanism for consultation between the Security Council and Member States which were most likely to be affected by the application of sanctions was also important to bear in mind. While fully aware that establishing such a mechanism pursuant to Article 49 and 50 of the Charter was a difficult and time-consuming task, his delegation was confident that with the common will of the international community such an undertaking could be carried out successfully.

32. The Charter of the United Nations devoted an entire chapter (Chapter VIII) to regional arrangements or agencies in which it set forth the basic principles governing their activities and established the legal framework for cooperation between regional agencies or arrangements and the United Nations in the area of the maintenance of international peace and security. His delegation therefore

supported the proposal to enhance cooperation between the United Nations and those regional entities based on the purposes and principles of the Charter, including the principles of respect for the sovereignty and equality of States and non-interference in their internal affairs.

33. True to the principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes, his delegation welcomed the proposed United Nations model rules for the conciliation of disputes between States.

34. Mr. TÜRK (Slovenia) said that he welcomed the draft declaration on the enhancement of cooperation between the United Nations and regional arrangements or agencies in the maintenance of international peace and security, which presented in a systematic manner a number of ideas pertaining to cooperation between the United Nations and regional entities which had been discussed in various contexts in recent years. The nature of such cooperation varied, however, because regional agencies and arrangements had different mandates. The draft declaration envisaged various areas of cooperation, including fact-finding, preventive diplomacy, maintenance and re-establishment of peace, and post-conflict peace-building.

35. It was clear that non-military activities of regional arrangements or agencies were the natural focus for such cooperation. In fact, the Committee's experience and work seemed to indicate that there was need for more emphasis on preventive diplomacy and on rapid intervention to settle international disputes or deal with situations which might lead to international friction or disagreements. It would therefore be desirable to devise methods to promote developments in that direction. In that connection, a handbook containing guidelines for cooperation between the United Nations and regional arrangements or agencies would be particularly useful. It might also be helpful to establish a repertory of practice in the field of cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations.

36. With regard to the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter, his delegation felt that if all Member States were bound to enforce such sanctions by contributing to United Nations efforts, they were entitled to have that contribution recognized and, in exceptional cases, to expect help in alleviating the most severe economic effects of the application of sanctions.

37. At the same time, Slovenia failed to see how a comprehensive system to compensate for all the negative effects of sanctions, applied under Chapter VII, could be set up. A case-by-case approach seemed more realistic. Appropriate attention should be accorded to the process of taking the decisions leading to the imposition of sanctions. It was only logical to consider carefully the negative effects of sanctions on third States before taking decisions in that regard and to incorporate economic impact assessments into the decision-making process. Such an assessment would also help to identify areas where special compensatory mechanisms might be necessary.

38. His delegation was convinced that, once finalized, the proposed United Nations model rules for the conciliation of disputes between States, submitted by Guatemala, and the proposal to establish a dispute settlement service offering or responding with its services early in disputes, submitted by Sierra Leone, would contribute to efforts towards the peaceful settlement of disputes; and it hoped that Member States would make use of them.

39. The time had come for the Committee to consider proposing necessary changes in the Charter itself. In that connection, his delegation shared the view of many Member States that it was time to remove from the Charter any reference to "enemy States". It welcomed the Polish delegation's proposal in that regard and was prepared to participate in its consideration.

40. The question of the composition of the Committee itself needed to be addressed. His delegation endorsed the suggestion that the Committee should become open-ended; that would provide an appropriate framework for the consideration of various questions related to the interpretation, application and, as needed, revision of the Charter.

41. Mr. HAFNER (Austria) noted with satisfaction that growing emphasis had been put on the distribution of work and enhanced cooperation among global international organizations and regional organizations, not only in technical matters, but also with regard to peace and security. It would be helpful to institutionalize contacts between the various United Nations bodies and the institutions of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in Vienna.

42. While acknowledging the need to formulate conciliation rules for disputes between States, his delegation maintained that peaceful settlement of disputes would depend first and foremost on the willingness of States to resort to one or another of the many existing procedures. With specific reference to the proposal submitted by Guatemala (A/49/33, para. 107), the effort to achieve a simplification, which could only encourage States to apply that instrument, would justify the deletion of paragraph 2 of article 2, which simply confirmed a right that already existed, and of article 7, the content of which was repeated in article 20.

43. Concerning the actual purpose of conciliation, there were two schools of thought: one gave priority to a recommendation of the conciliation commission, based on law, justice and equity, whereas the other obliged the commission to find a solution acceptable to both parties. The proposed text favoured neither the one nor the other school of thought and added a redundant reference to the "facts and circumstances of the case" (article 8). The conciliation commission should of course base its recommendations on law, equity and justice but should also strive to propose a solution acceptable to the two parties, which would have the advantage of protecting the weaker party and contributing to the settlement of the dispute itself.

44. The formulation of article 12 should be clearer and should oblige the parties to provide the commission with all the documents it deemed necessary for the accomplishment of its duty.

45. Ms. YAW (Guyana) said that her country had by tradition always been partial to the principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, and acknowledged the spirit of accommodation displayed by Guatemala in agreeing to incorporate in its proposed Model Rules (A/49/33, para. 107) suggestions which gave a prominent place to the concept of consent between States and which were in keeping with Article 33 of the Charter.

46. Any form of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security which might be established between the Organization and regional arrangements or agencies must be linked to Article 24 of the Charter, under the terms of which it was the United Nations, acting through the Security Council mandated for that purpose by the General Assembly - in other words, the Members of the United Nations - which had "primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security". There could be no question of the Organization divesting itself of that primary responsibility by virtue of the fact that a conflict was localized in a geographical region or confined in its military scope. Further elucidation was thus needed of the concept of "local disputes" referred to in paragraph 3 of Article 52 of the Charter.

47. At a time when the United Nations was being called upon to play an ever more important role in restoring global peace and security, there seemed to be an emerging tendency, seen recently in Haiti and Rwanda, to place the main burden of peace-keeping efforts on the States of the region in which the conflict existed. That trend, the geopolitical logic of which was attractive, should in no case allow it to be forgotten - and Article 53 of the Charter was clear on that point - that it was the United Nations, not the regional arrangements or agencies, that had primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

48. The fact that the international community was increasingly resorting to measures taken under Article 41 of the Charter, which did not involve the use of armed force called for creative solutions to redress the adverse effect of sanctions on countries against which they were not directed, which, furthermore, might be countries whose economies were primarily based on the commodities that were the subject of the sanctions. Any solution would have to take account of the need to fund assistance to third States disadvantaged in that way.

49. As the Organization looked towards its fiftieth anniversary, and in view of the arguments that had emerged in other forums in favour of new arrangements intended to bring about improvements in the various organs of the Organization, the question that should be pondered was whether the strengthening of the role of the Organization could be achieved without any amendment to the provisions of the Charter.

50. Mr. SANDOVAL (Paraguay) considered that the maintenance of international peace and security could not but benefit from close yet flexible cooperation between the United Nations and the regional organizations with a view to implementation of the provisions and mechanisms described in "An Agenda for Peace". The positive role that could be played by close relations and exchanges of information with the regional organizations, particularly with a view to early detection of conflicts, should not, however, allow one to lose sight of the fact that primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security fell to the Security Council.

51. His delegation favoured a more representative allocation of the seats on the Security Council, in view of the increase in the number of Member States, and the need to democratize its structure and functioning.

52. With the increase in the number of cases of imposition of sanctions by the Security Council, and in the number of third States affected by those sanctions, there was an urgent need to consider the question of implementation of Article 50 of the Charter. That concern was addressed in document A/AC.182/L.79, of which Paraguay was a sponsor. Whether it was decided to set up a trust fund, to have recourse to the existing international financial institutions, to non-governmental organizations or to bilateral assistance, the key point was to agree on specific measures making it possible to assist States affected by the sanctions. A solution encompassing all aspects of the question would help to achieve consensus on the matter.

53. With regard to the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, his delegation welcomed the proposed United Nations Model Rules for the Conciliation of Disputes Between States and the proposed amendments thereto, and considered that the greatest advantage offered by the rules was their flexibility, which would make it possible to adapt them to specific cases. His delegation also welcomed the proposal submitted by Sierra Leone, entitled "Establishment of a Dispute Settlement Service offering or responding with its services early in disputes" (A/48/398, annex).

54. His delegation supported the proposal by Poland that the expression "enemy State" should be deleted from Articles 53 and 107 of the Charter, thereby bringing the international democratic vocabulary up to date.

55. Mr. ENAYAT (Islamic Republic of Iran) considered that assistance to third countries affected by the application of sanctions imposed pursuant to Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations posed an important and urgent problem, and that the recommendations to be submitted to the General Assembly should be based on a concern to secure justice and peace among nations. In that regard, recourse to international economic and financial organizations, although described as promising by some, might lead to differing, unequal and sometimes even unjust outcomes. Nevertheless, the proposals contained in document A/AC.182/L.79 were a good starting point for a more thorough examination, which should also take into consideration General Assembly resolution 47/120, entitled

"An Agenda for Peace: preventive diplomacy and related matters" and, in particular, its section IV, "Confidence-building measures".

56. The draft declaration on the improvement of cooperation between the United Nations and regional arrangements and agencies in the maintenance of international peace and security (A/AC.182/L.72/Rev.2), considered in paragraphs 83 to 100 of document A/49/33, seemed welcome to his delegation, in so far as it subordinated the taking of coercive measures to authorization by the United Nations pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Charter.

The meeting rose at 5.05 p.m.